



Michigan

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT NEWS



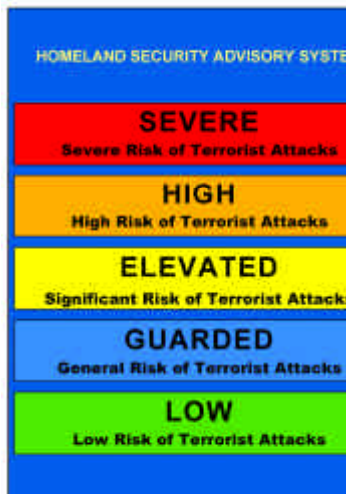
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Michigan's Homeland Security Team Remains Vigilant

[Lansing, MI, January 9, 2004] – Nearly three weeks after the Homeland Security Threat Level was raised to Orange, the Department of Homeland Security has today announced that the threat level is being lowered to the **Elevated Condition (Yellow)**. An Elevated Condition is declared when there is a significant risk of terrorist attacks.

"Based on a careful review of the available intelligence, we have lowered the threat level to Yellow," said Homeland Security Secretary Tom Ridge. "With the passing of the holidays and many large gatherings that occurred during this time, we have made the decision to come down to Yellow."



Even though the threat level has been lowered, officials continue to stress that activity taking place now is part of the homeland security infrastructure already in place. The Michigan State Police

Emergency Management Division continues monitoring events around the state to ensure the safety of Michigan's residents, visitors and businesses.

I continue to be impressed by the level of competency within our emergency preparedness and response

community," stated Colonel Tadarial J. Sturdivant, Director of the Michigan State Police and Michigan's Homeland Security Director. "Citizens can be assured that we have spent the past weeks engaged in key aspects of our homeland security preparedness and response efforts, making us well-prepared to respond if that should ever be necessary."

Although the threat level has been lowered, the state is still recommending the following general measures:

- It is recommended that Michigan residents take time to review your family preparedness plans. If you do not have one, take time to develop one.
- Do not hesitate to contact any law enforcement agency to report any suspicious activity. Report suspicious packages, devices, unattended briefcases, or other unusual materials immediately; do not handle or attempt to move any such object. Report suspicious vehicles and/or erratic behavior of occupants.

The Michigan State Police will continue to maintain open lines of communication with the Department of Homeland Security and other federal, county and local agencies concerning information regarding any possible terrorist threats. Additional information regarding Michigan's homeland security efforts can be found at the Emergency Management Division's website located at www.michigan.gov/emd.

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“Statement of Understanding” between MSP/EMD and the American Red Cross

Jacqueline Hampton, Public Information Unit

On January 12, 2004, the Michigan State Police Emergency Management Division participated in a ceremonial signing of a “Statement of Understanding” with the Mid-Michigan Chapter of the American Red Cross. This official document was signed by Capt. John Ort, Deputy State Director of Homeland Security and Emergency Management, and Marilyn Vineyard, Executive Director of the Greater Kalamazoo Area Chapter of the American Red Cross.

The signing of the Statement of Understanding is yet another example of the partnerships being reaffirmed and strengthened under the very broad umbrella of ongoing homeland security and emergency management initiatives. The

“I can’t say enough about the spirit of cooperation that exists between the State of Michigan and the American Red Cross.” Capt. John Ort MSP/EMD



purpose of the Statement of Understanding is to provide for cooperation and coordination between the State of Michigan and the American Red Cross in preparing for and responding to natural or human-caused emergencies or disasters.

Captain Ort thanked the Michigan Chapter of the American Red Cross for its continued commitment to provide relief to victims of disasters and helping the citizens of Michigan better prepare for natural and human caused emergencies and disasters. “I can’t say enough about the spirit of cooperation that exists between the State of Michigan and the American Red Cross”, said Captain Ort. Ms. Vineyard thanked the many volunteers across Michigan stating they are the ones “who

make it happen.”

The Emergency Management Division is charged with the responsibility of coordinating all matters related to mitigation against, preparation for, response to and recovery from the effects of disaster and emergency situations in Michigan. This is focused upon through activities aimed at protecting the health, safety and general welfare of individual citizens and communities to include matters related to homeland security in Michigan.

As a public safety partner, The American Red Cross works shoulder-to-shoulder with the members of the Emergency Management Division. “We plan together, we train together and we exercise together to be better prepared for and respond to events such as tornados, floods, snow and ice storms, power blackouts, nuclear accidents, aviation and transportation disasters, civil disorders and terrorist incidents to name a few.”



Severe Weather Awareness Week and 2004 Poster Contest Winners

Dana Wolverton, Public Information Unit

Governor Jennifer Granholm has proclaimed March 21-27, 2004, Severe Weather Awareness Week in Michigan and as part of the weeks festivities, a recognition ceremony was held for the winners of the 2004 Severe Weather Awareness Poster Contest on March 22, 2004, at the State Capitol Building. The winners were selected from over 1,100 posters submitted by fourth and fifth

grade students across the state. The annual poster contest is held to promote severe weather preparedness to youngsters and the winners are selected by members of the Michigan Committee for Severe Weather Awareness.

The 2004 winners were: First Place - Hannah Cheriyan of Southfield, \$200 savings bond; Second Place - Willow Cohn of South Lyon, \$100 savings bond; Third Place - Abby Large of Gaylord, \$75 savings bond; and Honorable Mention - Caroline Cuffe of West Bloomfield Hills, \$50 savings bond.

The Michigan Committee for Severe Weather Awareness, was formed in 1991, and works to improve the public's awareness of severe weather events in Michigan. It provides educational information through a variety of activities to foster increased preparedness and protection from the effects of severe weather.

**First Place Winner
Hannah Cheriyan**

Fifth Grade, Southfield Christian Elementary School



Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) News

F/Lt. Charles Loader, Homeland Security Section

The National Emergency Management Association recently hosted a national training session for those state managers who are responsible for the implementation of the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC). A number of presentations were made over the course of the two days of instruction from a familiarization overview on the history and versatility of EMAC, to its application in dealing with Homeland Security incidents. It was implemented on a major scale in response to the Florida Wildfires Disaster and Hurricane George in 1998, Hurricane Floyd in 1999, the World Trade Center attacks of 2001, Hurricane Lili in 2002, and the Space Shuttle Columbia disaster and the Rhode Island club fire in 2003. For all of these events, EMAC worked very well in providing much needed assistance.

At this time, there are 48 Member States that are members of EMAC, including the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. Each has an identified Authorizing Representative (Capt. John Ort) who can implement EMAC and a Designated Representative (F/Lt. Chuck Loader) who is the member states primary point of contact.

The Emergency Management Division is presently in the process of expanding its number of available EMAC personnel. The training of selected additional personnel is currently underway. In the meantime, Michigan is making plans to host a fall EMAC forum for those member states in Region V. Our intent from this forum is to:

- Develop and maintain external and internal EMAC activation and operating procedures.
- Evaluate the procedures through inter-state exercise.
- Be able to deploy EMAC A-Teams within 12-24 hour notice.
- Identify site specific workstations for assisting A-Team members.



By initiating this interaction, it is hoped that the Great Lakes Region is well informed and prepared should an activation need arise. Further information is available at www.emacweb.org or www.nemaweb.org.

In summary, the training session provided me the opportunity to interact with such a wide range of experienced Emergency Managers from across the country. These colleagues continue to be a valuable resource and I look forward to future opportunities to gain from their knowledge and experience.

CBRNE (What does the acronym mean and why should we be concerned?)

(Stephen Potter consults in various Homeland Security, Public Safety, and Emergency Management areas for Plante & Moran PLLC in Southfield, Michigan. He can be reached at Stephen.potter@plantemoran.com)

Today's emergency manager should be prepared for any potential terrorist event (PTE) or emergency involving all potential hazards either natural or man made. Recently, Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear or Explosive threats and agents (CBRNE) have received a lot of attention both locally and nationally as a potential threat in our communities. CBRNE threats are typically associated with a Weapon of Mass Destruction (WMD) intended for mass casualties either in a military conflict or in a terrorist attack, but could also be a byproduct of a natural disaster especially in the cases of Chemical, Radiological, or Explosive hazards. This article is intended to give a broad overview and a description of CBRNE threats which are common to foreign military organizations and terrorists versus common industrial chemical types which may exist in the community.

C – Chemical Agents cover chemical substances which, when used, are intended to kill, seriously injure, or incapacitate people. Chemical agents could be delivered as a vapor, aerosol, or liquid. Chemical agents generally fall into the six categories listed below:

- Nerve agents, Cyanogens (Blood Agents), Pulmonary (Choking Agents), Vesicants (Blister Agents), Incapacitating agents, and Riot Control Agents.
- Each type of agent has symptoms specific to the agent type. The lethality of the agent is directly correlated to the dose of the agent received and method of exposure.

B – Biological Agents are living organisms, or materials derived from them. These organisms are weaponized in a form that, when released, have the potential to cause disease or harm to humans, animals, or plants. Biological agents may be used as liquid droplets, aerosols, or dry powders. Biological agents may be separated into three categories:

- Bacterial Agents, Toxins, and Viruses.

R/N Radiological/Nuclear agents are material that release high amounts of radioactivity (spontaneously released energy), with nuclear matter releasing more radioactivity. Manmade sources of radiation include diagnostic and treatment machines in hospitals, automotive testing equipment, nuclear power plants, TVs, and even some smoke detectors. Different forms of ionizing radiation form a band from least to most harmful, with alpha at the low level and neutrons at the top of the scale.

E – High-yield explosives can be classified under a variety of types. General categories are: Military grade (i.e. C4), Commercial grade high explosives such as lead azide and tetrazene or non-conventional mixes such as nitrogen-fertilizer or calcium carbide.

While the precise details of these CBRNE threats are very specific, emergency managers should have a common understanding of this topic area, and more importantly know where to turn for expertise in the case where more information is needed.

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2003 DISASTER

May 2003 Upper Peninsula Flooding

Doran Duckworth, MSP/EMD State Planning Unit

From May 10 to May 26, 2003, unusually heavy rainfall and flooding occurred in the Upper Peninsula counties of Baraga, Gogebic, Marquette and Ontonagon. The flooding began in Baraga, Gogebic and Ontonagon Counties on May 10 and culminated in Marquette County in the late evening hours of May 13 when an earthen dike on Silver Lake, northwest of the city of Marquette, failed, sending an estimated eight billion gallons of water cascading downstream through the city of Marquette toward Lake Superior. The flood waters destroyed or damaged numerous public and private structures in the four counties and caused unprecedented environmental and ecological damage within the Dead River Basin and into Lake Superior in Marquette County.

On May 15, Governor Granholm declared a State of Emergency for Marquette County under 390 PA 1976, as amended (Michigan Emergency Management Act), which remained in effect through June 11. That declaration provided state assistance in the form of personnel, supplies, equipment, and material



to aid affected local agencies and jurisdictions in alleviating the public health and safety threats and suffering brought about by the severe flood conditions. Over \$270,000 in direct assistance was provided by the Michigan State Police and the Departments of Environmental Quality, Natural Resources and Transportation.

However, it became apparent early on that effective response to and recovery from this flood was beyond the combined resources and capabilities of the affected local jurisdictions and state agencies. The EMD/MSP prepared a 29-page letter of request from the Governor, to the President, for a Major Disaster Declaration and federal relief assistance for the four affected counties under the Stafford Act (PL 93-288, as amended). That letter was submitted by Governor Granholm, to President Bush, through the FEMA Region V office on June 4, 2003. Unfortunately, on June 27 the Governor was informed that her declaration request had been denied by President Bush. In the following weeks, the EMD/MSP worked closely with the Governor's staff and affected local officials in developing a letter of appeal, asking President Bush to reconsider his decision not to grant a declaration for Michigan. On July 23, that appeal letter was submitted to the FEMA Region V office. On September 24, Governor Granholm was informed that her appeal had been denied, effectively ending any hope of obtaining federal disaster relief assistance under the Stafford Act.



While that aspect of the disaster was disappointing, there were several other aspects that turned out more favorably. For example, on July 29 Governor Granholm and the EMD/MSP were successful in obtaining a Small Business Administration

(SBA) "Declaration of Economic Injury" and low-interest loan program for flood-ravaged businesses in Marquette County and the contiguous counties of Alger, Baraga, Delta, Dickinson, Iron and Menominee. The SBA declaration makes low-interest loans available (up to \$1.5 million at 2.953 percent interest) to eligible small businesses and agricultural cooperatives in the aforementioned counties that suffered losses due to the flooding. (Loan applications will be accepted by the SBA until the close of business on April 29, 2004.)

In addition, the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) is slated to provide – through its Emergency Relief Program for federal-aid roads and bridges – funding totaling \$786,357 for repair of flood-damaged roads and bridges in the city of Marquette and in the counties of Baraga, Gogebic and Ontonagon. The FHWA is also providing \$322,000 in emergency funding for the Marquette County Road AAO Bridge through its critical bridge program, at an 80 percent federal/15 percent state/5 percent local cost sharing arrangement.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service (USDA/NRCS) has provided \$733,000 in federal funding (under its Emergency Watershed Protection Program) to make temporary repairs at nine "urgent and compelling sites" within Marquette County. These projects were funded on a 75 percent federal/25 percent local cost sharing basis. In addition to this temporary repair work, the NRCS has also compiled damage survey reports for longer-term recovery efforts within the county. Funding for these permanent stabilization projects, however, is dependent upon Congressional approval of a supplemental emergency bill.

The U.S. Army Corp of Engineers (USACE), through its Duluth, Minnesota office, also provided considerable debris removal assistance to Marquette County and the city of Marquette by clearing surface and sub-surface debris from the mouth of the Dead River and Marquette Harbor. To date, the USACE has expended nearly \$86,000 in providing this direct assistance. The USACE's action helped restore the navigability of the Dead River and Marquette Harbor to both recreational and commercial boaters and greatly reduced the dangers posed to all marine traffic on these waterways. (Additional funding from the USACE may be available in the foreseeable future, pending the successful resolution of ongoing Congressional budgetary initiatives.)

Marquette County and the other affected counties expended a tremendous amount of local resources in their flood fighting and flood recovery efforts. In an attempt to recoup a portion of the funding it expended on response and recovery activities, on October 23, 2003, Marquette County formally requested state disaster assistance under Section 19 of 390 PA 1976, as amended. Unfortunately, due to the State's severe budgetary crisis, Governor Granholm was not able to grant Marquette County's request for financial assistance. However, involved state agencies will still continue to provide whatever assistance

they can to Marquette County and the other affected counties to help them fully recover from the lingering impacts of this devastating flood.



STATUS UPDATE

August 2003 Electrical Blackout

Doran Duckworth, MSP/EMD State Planning Unit

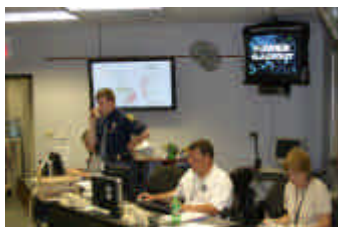
Beginning in the late afternoon hours of August 14, 2003, and continuing until the late evening hours of August 17, 2003, the State of Michigan fell victim to the largest electrical power failure in the history of the United States. A total of eight states and the province of Ontario, Canada were left in the dark by the power failure, which affected over 50 million persons and shut down or curtailed operations at hundreds of thousands of businesses and institutions. In Michigan, over 2.2 million electrical customers were left without power – many for up to three days during a period of extremely hot and humid weather. The power failure affected a total of 14 Michigan counties, but the most severe impacts occurred in the southeastern Michigan counties of Macomb, Monroe, Oakland, Washtenaw and Wayne – which included the City of Detroit.

The power failure caused significant hardships for the affected citizens and communities and economic injury to thousands of businesses across the state. It hampered the provision of critical public services and the movement of



goods, caused severe shortages of drinking water and gasoline supplies, forced the evacuation of some hospitals and severely curtailed the ability of others to provide essential medical care services, and forced the postponement or cancellation of many public and private events. Michigan's state agencies and hundreds of local governments were required to take extensive emergency measures to protect the public health, safety and welfare. Michigan was not only one of the hardest hit states in this emergency in terms of impacts, but was also the last area in the country to have its electrical services restored on a system-wide basis.

On August 15, Governor Granholm declared a State of Emergency for the counties of Macomb, Monroe, Oakland, Washtenaw and Wayne under the Michigan Emergency Management Act (390 PA 1976, as amended), as well as a simultaneous Energy Emergency for those same five counties under the Declaration of State of Energy Emergency Act (191 PA 1982). That same day, Governor Granholm also issued Executive Order 2003-10, which temporarily suspended state administrative rules related to gasoline vapor pressure for the five declared counties as well as the counties of St. Clair and Livingston, for the duration of the State of Emergency. This



important emergency action – taken in consultation and cooperation with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency – allowed the transfer of gasoline supplies from other areas of Michigan to the Detroit metropolitan area to help

alleviate the severe gasoline shortages that were experienced in that part of the state.

Collectively, the State of Michigan and the affected local governments in this emergency expended nearly \$20 million on emergency measures to save lives, protect public health and

safety, and prevent damage to public and private property. Recognizing the heavy financial and operational burden those measures placed on state agencies and local governments, the EMD/MSP worked closely with the Governor's staff to seek federal relief assistance under the Stafford Act. The EMD/MSP prepared Governor Granholm's 13-page letter of request to the President for a federal Emergency Declaration, which was submitted to President Bush through the FEMA Region V office on August 29, 2003. On September 23, Governor Granholm was notified that the President had approved Michigan's request for emergency assistance. Federal declaration FEMA-3189-EM provided up to \$5 million in assistance, under FEMA's Public Assistance Grant Program (PAGP), for emergency protective measures taken by state agencies and the 14 affected Michigan counties related to the power failure.

While the State was pleased to receive that \$5 million emergency grant, it still left an unmet funding need in excess of \$14 million. Therefore, Governor Granholm and the EMD/MSP worked together to draft another letter to the President, appealing the \$5 million cap in emergency funding. That appeal letter was sent to the FEMA Region V office on November 20, 2003. Unfortunately, President Bush denied the appeal on December 2, so the \$5 million funding cap remains in place.

During October 2003, the EMD/MSP and FEMA held a series of applicant briefings across the state, in preparation for distributing the \$5 million in funding. Because the request for additional funding was denied, the State will be forced to prorate the amount of funding allocated to each applicant. The funds distribution process is ongoing and will be completed in early 2004.



Governor Jennifer Granholm provides support to the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) in Lansing.



Southeast Michigan Emerald Ash Borer Infestation

Doran Duckworth, MSP/EMD State Planning Unit

In July 2002, the Emerald Ash Borer (EAB) – an exotic, non-native insect pest – was first discovered in southeast Michigan. The Michigan Department of Agriculture (MDA) believes the EAB was accidentally introduced into the United States in the late 1990s – possibly in packing materials from China. To date, the EAB has infested six million ash trees in six southeast Michigan counties: Livingston, Macomb, Monroe, Oakland, Washtenaw and Wayne. These six counties are referred to as the “core” infestation zone. The EAB has also infested ash trees in seven other “leading edge” southeast and central Michigan counties – Genesee, Ingham, Jackson, Lapeer, Lenawee, Shiawassee and St. Clair – though not to the extent of the infestation in the six-county core zone. “Spot” infestations have occurred in other Michigan counties, but they are being quickly addressed by the MDA and other response agencies. EAB infestations have also been reported in Canada and Ohio – most likely due to ash trees from Michigan being planted there. Unfortunately, the EAB is 100% fatal to ash trees once they are infested.

The EAB infestation has the potential for devastating consequences because Michigan has an estimated 700 million ash trees in both natural and landscape settings. The infestation could easily escalate statewide, and even nationwide, if it is not properly contained here in Michigan. To help stem the spread of the EAB infestation, both the MDA and the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) have placed the six core counties under quarantine for ash trees and ash products and materials – a measure that will likely remain in place until the EAB infestation has been effectively eradicated.

The EAB infestation has created a significant threat to public safety because dead/dying ash trees quickly become dry, brittle and deteriorated, rendering them highly vulnerable to total or partial collapse due to high winds, heavy rain, snow/ice accumulation, or simple dead weight. They are also highly vulnerable to fire caused by lightning strikes, accidental ignition, or arson. In densely populated urban areas such as those that are found in the six-county core zone, these conditions can create unacceptable threats to public safety that can lead to needless injury, loss of life, and severe property damage.

Unfortunately, it is not a question of **if** the trees will come down, because in their dead/dying condition they certainly will come down. The only question is, **when and**

by what means will they come down? Because of the widespread and potentially severe nature of this problem, state officials feel that an organized and systematic removal and disposal operation is required for the entire six-county core infestation zone. Absent such an operation, nature or malevolent individuals will select the time and place for each tree's demise – regardless of whom or what is in the way.

Currently, the EAB infestation is being dealt with by the State of Michigan on two fronts – 1) stemming the spread of the infestation to other areas (containment and eradication), and 2) addressing the public safety threats caused by the dead/dying trees (debris removal and disposal).

The MDA heads up a State EAB Task Force that is aggressively implementing a strategy to detect, identify, contain and eradicate the EAB. That battle is now primarily being fought in the seven “leading edge” counties and in other areas of the state that have spot infestations, with significant help (thus far) from the USDA.

The second phase of the battle – the recovery phase – is now being planned. This involves the proper removal and disposal of the most dangerous dead/dying trees in the six-county core zone. Central to the recovery is a request to the President for a Major Disaster Declaration under the Stafford Act. Such a declaration would make available funding under FEMA's Public Assistance Grant Program (PAGP) to pay for the debris removal and disposal costs. Funding would be provided on a 75% federal/25% local cost sharing arrangement. Two removal/disposal options are currently being considered – one to remove all dead/dying ash trees in the six-county core zone (six million trees), and the other to remove just the most dangerous dead/dying “landscape” ash trees on public and private property (approximately 234,000 trees).

Over the past several weeks, the EMD/MSP has worked closely with the MDA and the Governor's staff to draft the federal declaration request. Two 30-page declaration request letters have been developed – one for each removal/disposal option. These draft letters are currently being reviewed by the involved parties. Plans call for the letter of request to be submitted to the President, through the FEMA Region V office, in early 2004.



Working Together for Safer Schools

(Sgt. Jerry King, CBRNE Training Specialist and Colleen Mohr, Grant Analyst, Homeland Security Section)

Our children are our most precious resource; therefore, their protection should be our highest priority, especially when they are in school. Families trust that when their children are in school, they are safe and appropriate measures are taken to ensure that safety.

Under the provisions of the FY03 State Homeland Security Grant Program Part II, Michigan's school system has been identified as critical infrastructure, thereby allowing public school districts, including individual school buildings, to benefit directly from homeland security dollars. The grant includes planning and exercising dollars to assist school districts in preparing for and completing a CBRNE (chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosive) response training exercise for each building.

Each school district has the opportunity to identify specific K-12 and 0-26 special education buildings for participation. Each participating building must complete the following elements to be eligible for reimbursement of costs up to \$2,200 per building:

- Vulnerability Assessment – each district is required to complete a vulnerability assessment for each participating building.
- School Safety Response Plan – each school is required to update their School Safety Response Plan to include the "CBRNE" concept.
- CBRNE Training Exercise – each school individually, working in conjunction with other buildings within their districts, or in a coordinated effort with their community, will participate in a simulated exercise to a CBRNE event.
- Post Exercise Evaluation/Needs Assessment – each district is required to complete and submit a CBRNE Post Exercise Evaluation/Needs Assessment, or "after-action" report.

In the fall of 2003, the Emergency Management Division, Homeland Security Section, in conjunction with the Michigan State University School of Criminal Justice, Safe Schools Initiative, conducted eight grant workshops statewide to familiarize school district and community emergency response personnel with the grant requirements and application process. They focused on bringing together school district personnel and community emergency responders (fire, police, emergency management) to discuss the possibilities of what could happen in the event of a CBRNE incident on their campuses, and the importance of working together to detect, prepare for, prevent, protect against, respond to and recover from such an event. Approximately 900 school and emergency responders attended the workshops.

One of the questions we asked participants during each workshop was how many of them thought that in the next two years, there would be a significant terrorist attack on U.S. soil. A majority responded that they did indeed feel that another attack was probable. When asked if they thought an attack could occur in Michigan, only a few responded that they thought it could happen here. When asked if they thought something could happen in their community, nobody acknowledged that possibility. Does that mean that we have short memories, or are we satisfied that we are doing the right things to prevent such an occurrence? Would anyone have ever predicted the events of 9/11, and the continuing fallout of what happened that day?

While we are apparently feeling safe and secure in our corner of the world, we cannot become complacent. As long as our schools are considered soft targets, we must continue to find ways to secure them and their occupants.

We can be proud that 64% of eligible Michigan school districts, totaling 3,223 buildings, have applied for this grant opportunity. With collaboration at the federal, state and local levels, we will continue to create an atmosphere of cooperation to enhance the safe environment of our school buildings and the safety of our children.

2004 Michigan Homeland Security Training Conference

The Michigan State Police, Emergency Management Division is pleased to host the 5th annual "2004 Michigan Homeland Security Training Conference" May 5-7, 2004, at the DeVos Place in Grand Rapids, MI. Here, you will find presentations that address sensitive issues directly involving emergency planners and managers, first responders, private industry, utilities, and health care providers. Michigan is moving forward in meeting the state homeland security strategy goals. Individuals playing critical roles in the decision making of this strategy will be on hand to share information about activities and initiatives, offering insight as to the future direction of Michigan's security.

This important conference provides a combination of general session and workshop presentations. Our intent is to bring you the most current information available on the subject of terrorism and homeland security. Key note presentations will include: Honorable William S. Cohen, Former Secretary of Defense; Ronald Young, Jr., former Prisoner of War during Operation Iraqi Freedom; Gordan Graham of Graham Research Consultants, Dr. Amitai Aiz, Deputy Director of the Chaim Sheba Medical Center; and other great speakers. Many informative workshop presentations include those from the Federal Air Marshal Service, FBI, Michigan Department of Agriculture, MSP, USAMRIID, Detroit Police; SBC Communications; US Coast Guard; and many others.

Please refer to our website at www.michigan.gov/emd for further information and conference application. **RESERVE YOUR SPOT TODAY!** For further information please call 517-322-6515.

Michigan Receives \$62 Million in Homeland Security Grant Funds

The State of Michigan received an award of \$62 million under the federal Department of Homeland Security (DHS) FY 2004 Homeland Security Grant Program. This grant integrates the State Homeland Security Program (SHSP), Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program (LETPP), and Citizen Corps Program (CCP) into a single application kit.

“We have much to accomplish, but residents and our dedicated first responders should be confident that we are better prepared and ready to deal with the threats that face us.” Capt. John Ort, MSP/EMD

The three programs further provide the opportunity to enhance regional preparedness efforts. The Department of Homeland Security is encouraging states to employ regional approaches to planning and preparedness and to adopt regional response structures whenever appropriate.

“This is an additional step toward reaching the level of preparedness that is necessary to ensure the safety of Michigan’s residents”, stated Captain John Ort, State Deputy Director of Homeland Security. “We have much to accomplish, but residents and our dedicated first responders should be confident that we are better prepared and ready to deal with the threats that face us.”

\$47,083,000 is being provided for homeland security and emergency operations planning; the purchase of specialized equipment to enhance the capability of State and local agencies to prevent, respond to, and mitigate incidents of terrorism involving the use of chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosive (CBRNE) weapons and cyber attacks; for State CBRNE and cyber security training programs and cyber security exercises; and for costs associated with implementing the State Homeland Security Strategy.

The Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program (LETPP) will provide \$13,971,000 to law enforcement to support the following prevention activities: information sharing to preempt terrorist attacks; target hardening; recognition of potential or developing threats; interoperable communications; and intervention of terrorists before they can execute a threat.

FY 2004 Citizen Corps Program funds will be used to support Citizen Corps Councils with planning, outreach, and management of Citizen Corps programs and activities. \$978,000 has been allocated for this program.

The Michigan Department of State Police Emergency Management Division is coordinating the grant program for the state and will be working with local jurisdictions in allocating the funds.

These are the times that try men’s souls. The summer soldier and the sunshine patriot will, in this crisis, shrink from the service of their country; but he that stands it now, deserves the love and thanks of man and woman.

—[Thomas Paine](#)



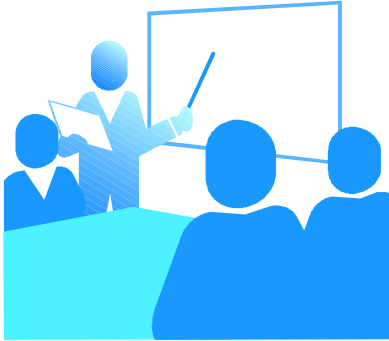
ATTENTION: MICHIGAN FIRE DEPARTMENTS

We would like to announce that the Michigan State Police Emergency Management Division has assumed responsibility for the Fire Department E-mail Notification System. This program was established by the former Fire Marshal Division for the purpose of information sharing. For updates to this email list, please contact Kristine Opsommer at 517-333-5022 or opsommek@michigan.gov.

State Planning Team (SPT) and 2004 Statewide Homeland Security Strategy

Collectively, the people and organizations of Michigan have taken many steps to improve our security since the September 11 attacks, but a great deal of work remains. The Director of the Michigan State Police has been designated by the Governor to serve as the Director of Homeland Security. As such, the Michigan State Police is responsible for serving as the State Administrative Agency for producing Michigan's 2004 Statewide Homeland Security Strategy (SHSS) and administering Office for Domestic Preparedness (ODP) Grant Programs. The

Emergency Management Division of the Michigan State Police has been identified by the Director to serve as the SHSS Program Management Office and is responsible for facilitating the strategy development process and administering ODP grants.



The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) has directed every state to submit an updated SHSS to ODP by December 31, 2003. The information garnered through the statewide needs assessment will be used to determine shortfalls in readiness at both the local and state levels of government. The intent of the state strategy will subsequently address how those identified shortfalls will be either eliminated or reduced by way of available resources.

In order to accomplish this objective, we have assembled a State Planning Team (SPT) representative of all eleven emergency response disciplines, representatives from local and state levels of government and the private sector. The purpose of the SPT is to ensure that homeland security strategic planning efforts are properly focused and to use available resources to maximize prevention, protection, and response readiness to terrorist attacks in order to save lives, protect property and maintain public confidence in the government.

Following is a list of SPT functional areas:

- Conduit for information flow to/from emergency response organizations.
- Conduit for information flow to/from municipal, township, county and state levels of government.
- Assist the State Administrative Agency (i.e., MSP) with making key decisions.
- Review statewide homeland security goals and objectives and to provide input and recommendations.
- Provide views on prioritizing jurisdictions for funding support.
- Provide views on developing funding formulas for jurisdictions.

"... it is necessary and proper to undertake all prudent measures to detect, prepare for, prevent, secure and protect against, respond to and recover from, any terrorist threats or attacks." Governor Jennifer Granholm's Executive Order No. 2003-6

State Homeland Security Strategy Update

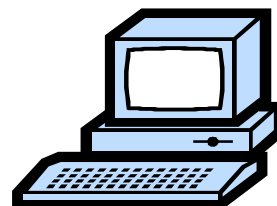
William Lixey, Homeland Security Section

The state and local assessment process has been completed and the data embedded in the assessments consolidated to formulate parts of the Statewide Homeland Security Strategy. Due to the complexity of the assessment process and the strategy development work, it is anticipated that both the needs assessments and the statewide strategy will constitute "living documents" with each being refined and improved as we endeavor to refocus our priorities to meet emerging challenges.

Michigan is again one of the first states in the nation to complete and submit their State Homeland Security Strategy (SHSS). MSP EMD has been advised that ODP may wish to use some aspects of the Michigan strategy as "Best Practice" information to assist other states.

Creating a viable homeland security strategy is, in many respects, about setting priorities-about recognizing that some actions are more critical than others. In this regard, a methodology will be developed in cooperation with the SPT to determine those local jurisdictions that may be exposed to the greatest risk. The identified jurisdictions will then be prioritized for funding to address needs in the solution areas of planning, training, exercising, equipment, and organization.

In an effort to maximize future resources, the SPT will also be exploring ways to employ regional approaches to planning and preparedness and to adopting regional response structures wherever appropriate to meeting the needs identified through the assessments and in the statewide strategy.



News from the Local Programs

Montcalm Receives Medical Reserve Corps Grant

Jerry McCoy, Montcalm County Emergency Management Coordinator

Montcalm County is one of six entities in Michigan to receive grants to develop a Medical Reserve Corps for their communities. The \$50,000 competitive grants were awarded to Montcalm County United Way, Kent County Emergency Medical Services, Newaygo County Community Services, Schoolcraft Memorial Hospital, and Ingham County. The one-year grants will be automatically continued for two additional years (total \$150,000) if grantees successfully meet project goals.

Montcalm County's grant was written by Jerry McCoy, Emergency Services Director, and his department will provide incident command for MRC deployments once the Corps is up and running. The department is also developing policies, procedures and other supporting materials for the Corps.

Denise Hubbard, Executive Director for United Way and Volunteer Connections of Montcalm County, will serve as the Program Manager for the project. McCoy feels the assignment is perfect since Hubbard coordinates the recruitment and assignment of volunteers for a number of community programs in Montcalm.

The mission of a Medical Reserve Corps is to support and augment the efforts of first responders in disaster and mass-casualty incidents. Members will have medical licensure and/or certification and will also meet other training requirements outlined in the competitive grant proposals.

The Medical Reserve Corps is a component of the USA Freedom Corps initiative launched by President George W. Bush in 2002.

Berrien County Purchases Portal Monitors under Department of Justice Grant Funding

Tony Katarsky, MSP/EMD, Local Planning Unit

Mike Bradley of Berrien County is the first of the five counties impacted by nuclear power plant planning requirements to secure portal radiation monitors to speed the process of checking evacuees for radiological contamination. This culminates a process begun in early 2003, when Paul Baker of Allegan County requested a

vendor demonstration of equipment to improve the processing of evacuees through radiological monitoring centers following a nuclear power plant accident. Paul invited representatives from Berrien and Van Buren Counties, which also have nuclear power plant planning responsibilities.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) requires that counties within the 10-mile emergency planning zone around nuclear power plants demonstrate the ability to monitor 20% of the population within this 10-mile zone within a 12-hour period following a nuclear power plant accident. The current process employs numerous monitors using civil defense equipment at different locations to accomplish this task. Power plant counties have successfully demonstrated this capability during exercises, but all involved recognize that the system would result in long waits to be checked for contamination if an evacuation were to occur. The current process employs training county personnel in contamination control and monitoring using 1960s vintage civil defense meters. FEMA recently changed its policies for use of these meters, forcing the alteration of policies to relate to public monitoring requirements. FEMA's new guidance for the old equipment requires that each person be checked for 19 minutes each as opposed to the previous 90-120 seconds to verify whether an evacuee has radioactive contamination on skin or clothing. A portal monitor can accomplish this same function in about one second.

Not only is the new equipment fast, it is extremely sensitive in identifying radioactive contamination. The unit demonstrated in Allegan County is capable of identifying less than one micro curie above background. As noted earlier, one individual can be monitored in about one second, with an additional second between persons being monitored. People can be monitored just about as quickly as they can be lined up to walk through the unit. This equipment will dramatically reduce the time invested in training by local fire fighters and the time spent waiting by evacuees.

Congratulations to Mike Bradley and Berrien County. Allegan, Monroe, Wayne, and Van Buren Counties have also secured funding for purchase of portal monitors under Homeland Security grants, and are expected to secure equipment during the coming year.

CHEMICAL AWARENESS WEEK

Join us the week of May 2-8, 2004, to promote and support the goal of working together effectively to address concerns, provide information, and plan for a safe future in Michigan. Information will be sent out soon to assist local jurisdictions and communities in their Chemical Awareness Week campaigns.



Mitigation Planning in Michigan: The Clock is Ticking

Mike Sobocinski and Jonathan Marsch, MSP/EMD, State Planning Unit

Over the past two years, communities throughout the state have been busy developing local plans to mitigate the harmful effects that various hazards (natural, technological, or human-related) may cause. The Michigan State Police Emergency Management Division (MSP/EMD) has been coordinating these efforts to develop local hazard mitigation plans by passing plan development funds from the federal government to county and local governments and by providing technical planning assistance to local and regional planners. The majority of Michigan's 83 counties are in the process of developing hazard mitigation plans at the county level, while some larger local municipalities are developing their own separate plans. This article will provide an overview of these activities and increase awareness of local officials about mitigation planning deadlines and requirements, including efforts to obtain local-level participation in county and regional planning processes. (Over the last 10 years, approximately \$45 million in hazard mitigation funding has been made available to Michigan communities.)



The statewide hazard mitigation planning effort was initiated in response to the requirements of the federal Disaster Mitigation Act (DMA) of 2000. Under the DMA 2000, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) is requiring local communities to have mitigation plans as a

condition of receiving funding assistance under the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) and the Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program (PDMP). **THE FEMA DEADLINE FOR COMMUNITIES TO HAVE COMPLETED MITIGATION PLANS AND REMAIN ELIGIBLE FOR MITIGATION PROJECT FUNDING UNDER THESE TWO PROGRAMS IS NOVEMBER 1, 2004.**

Plan development processes tend to vary with the level of urbanization of an area. Much of the northern part of the state, including the Upper Peninsula, is developing county-level plans through the coordination of county emergency management programs, regional and county planning offices, and committees of county officials. In the southern parts of Michigan, plan development techniques are more diverse—some plans are being developed for selected cities and townships, but

most of them address entire counties, and at least one is being developed for a metropolitan planning region. Throughout the state, local meetings are regularly arranged to obtain information and feedback from villages, townships, and cities. Although knowledgeable officials from local communities are often sought out for their expertise, part of the planning process includes encouraging participation from the general public. A number of plans in southern Michigan are being funded through the Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program, while the remainder of the state, is using Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Funds. A few local hazard mitigation plans had already existed, previous to these efforts, and these can be updated to meet DMA requirements.

It is likely that your county is working on a mitigation plan at this time. Through a collaborative effort among local emergency managers, regional planning agencies, local planners, and some private firms, there are 80 local mitigation plans currently under development with planning grants from the MSP/EMD. Most of these plans are being developed at the county level. **LOCAL MUNICIPALITIES THAT WISH TO BE INCLUDED IN SUCH COUNTY-WIDE ("MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL") MITIGATION PLANS MUST BE INVOLVED IN THE PLANNING PROCESS AND ADOPT THE COUNTY PLAN, FOR THOSE JURISDICTIONS TO BE ELIGIBLE FOR MITIGATION PROJECT FUNDING AFTER NOVEMBER 1, 2004.** Such involvement would mean that local jurisdictions include their potential mitigation projects in the plan, stay involved in the plan development process, and adopt or officially recognize the plan after its completion. Local jurisdictions cannot bypass this process and remain eligible for mitigation project funding simply because their associated county has developed a plan. (NOTE: Local jurisdictions are not required to adopt county-wide plans by November 1, 2004, but must adopt the plan before applying for mitigation projects after that date.)

Further information on mitigation planning and the FEMA planning requirements can be found in the MSP/EMD Publication 207, "Local Hazard Mitigation Planning Workbook," which can be found on the MSP website (www.michigan.gov/emd) by searching for that phrase. For any questions on the mitigation planning process, or on the development of mitigation plans in your area, please contact Local Mitigation Planners Mike Sobocinski at 517-336-2053, e-mail sobocinm@michigan.gov, or Jonathan Marsch at 517-333-7776, e-mail marschj@michigan.gov.

Attention LEPCs!!!

The Michigan SARA Title III Program would like to link to your web page from their Emergency Planning web page. Please email your link to deq-ead-sara@michigan.gov. If you have questions, you may call Susan Parker at 517-335-4650.

Upcoming Events

Region V National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Coordinators/State Hazard Mitigation Officers (SHMO) Spring Conference

April 20-22, 2004

MDOT Building, Lansing, MI

Questions can be directed to Doran Duckworth, 517-333-5045,

duckword@michigan.gov

2004 Michigan Homeland Security Training Conference

May 5-7, 2004

DeVos Place – Amway Grand, Grand Rapids, MI

Questions can be directed to Jackie Hampton, 517-333-5051,

hamptonja@michigan.gov

Michigan Hazard Mitigation Coordinating Council Meeting

May 19, 2004 at 1:30 p.m.

Southeast Michigan Council of Governments (SEMCOG)

535 Griswold, Suite 300, Detroit, MI

Questions can be directed to Karen Totzke, 517-336-2622,

totzkek@michigan.gov

Visit the EMD website @ www.michigan.gov/emd

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